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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

THE ANGEL VISION.

BY ANNA M. BATES.

When Life's last faint tie is broken
And thy life is almost o'er,
When thy spirit's wing doth hover
On the verge of yon far shore;
Then a dream shall come unto thee,
Strew thy path with Eden bloom
Gently guiding thy sad spirit
To the land beyond the tomb;
When the silver stream is failing
And Time's March is almost past,
She will come a halo veiling
Fairer form than met ye last.
What tho' shadows gather round thee
And the boding gloom is deep,
There will come an angel presence
To thy couch in hours of sleep;
Murmurous winds amid the flowers
That she used to tend of yore,
They shall seem in midnight hours
Like the voice that comes no more.
Yes, her angel form shall lighten
All life's dark and cloudy dreams
As the wing of morn sheds brightness
O'er the lilies in the streams;
Weep not, tho' the path be dreary,
Thorns were in the path He trod,
Angel wings, when thou art weary,
Soon shall bear thee up to God.

DREAMING OF THEE.

BY SARAH J. C. WHITTLESEY.

The blue eyes of heaven are beaming,
Thick moon beams drift over the lea,
And here in the starlight, I'm dreaming—
Sweet Katie, I'm dreaming of thee;
You know the warm, sunshiny meadow,
And the little rill threading across,
Where we used to sit down in the shadow,
On the old oak's soft cushion of moss?

Oh! here in the eve-hush, sweet Katie,
I'm thinking so sadly again,
O'er the dreams in that far, quiet valley,
We cherished so fondly, in vain!
The leaves of the old oak is scattered,
The green of the meadow is o'er,
And all the bright roses are scattered,
That grew on thy heart's sunny shore!

Alas! that thy blue eye, sweet Katie,
So early should weep o'er the loss,
Of the wreath you twined, down the valley,
On the old oak's soft cushion of moss!
But heed not the dark, gloomy shadow,
That mantles thy young heart with sorrow;
There is, *yet*, a warm sunshiny meadow,
Sweet Katie—a brighter to-morrow!

FOR THE TIMES.

DEATH.

BY EMMA SOPHIA MILLS.

Death is a king that for long years hath reigned,
Nor has a moment of his life been less than blood-stained,
Our scenes of deepest pleasure are oft marred by fear,
For we know of no moment that he may not appear.
Death taketh away all that on earth we hold dear
Car'th to the grave those we love, on his icy bier,
And when he has stripped us of all we fondly cherish,
Then, like our blighted hopes, we ourselves fade and perish. *Luther G. Riggs.*

What solemn thoughts rise in our minds when we hear the word death; it seems to chill our hearts, and makes us feel that in the midst of life we are in danger.—How little we know how soon we may be called to give an account for the deeds done in the body. We know that death is in our midst, when one and another falls by his cold icy hand. We may hear the blast approaching, laden with sickness and death; he may cut us down before another year; yea, and before another week, or even day. Then ought we not to be prepared for that great change, for we know not what a day may bring forth.—We hear of one and another being taken out of our midst—a father, mother, brother, sister, and the beloved playmates of our childhood—all bend beneath his cold hand. Whence comest thou pale death to take the loved ones from our side, leaving so many broken-hearted? We cannot see him coming, but when one after another of the dear ones are taken from us, we know that he has been in our midst. But, alas! all things earthly are incessantly changing. Day is succeeded by night, spring is followed by summer, and, if we live, blooming youth will soon be changed for the prime of life and the maturity of age.—How much are we assimulated to the grass and the beautiful flowers. In the summer they are shining in all their beauty; autumn will soon come, the grass wither and the lovely flowers fade; winter will soon wrap them in his snowy shroud, and the blast of the tempest will chant their funeral dirge. Then, if we are not cut off in early life, health must decay at the arrival of old age, and our bodies be placed in the tomb. But even in the dark and dreary season of winter, when nature appears inanimate, we must not forget that the roots of the grass and the flowers possess vitality beneath the ground; and when spring returns they will rise with augmented beauty and abundance. This is a faint emblem of the resurrection of the body. "It is sown in corruption, it is raised in incorruption; it is sown in dishonor, it is raised in glory; it is sown in weakness, it is raised in power; it is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body." When this glorious era shall come the christian, like a beautiful flower, shall be "planted in the house of the Lord, and shall flourish in the courts of our God." There no chills, nor heat, nor storms shall sway; there will be no fading, no drooping, no dying. May we all be prepared for that change, when the soul will bloom in heavenly splendor, increasing glory, and heavenly felicity.

"To Jesus may we haste;
To save us from our sin;
And then when youth and life are past,
Shall heavenly joy begin."

FROM THE GEM AND GAZETTE.

To the Ocean Wave.

BY MARTHA HAINES BUTT.

Thoughtless wave, free from care; bright thy dreams and joyous thy life. Thou art fed by moonbeams at evening's hour; the golden sun at morning's rosy dawn calls thee forth and with noiseless step, thou treadest upon the ocean. What a mighty casket of jewels hast thou! the most gorgeous diamonds adorn thy brow; the finest pearl is in thy possession. Ah! o'er what a vast country dost thou roll; the Father, Mother, sleep within thy depths. The sailor boy as he is borne upon thy bosom thinks not, dreams not, that he passes the grave of his cherished parent. The mother knows not that her child, the darling of her bosom sleepeth there. Oh! if thou coulds't speak, careless wave: if thy silent voice could but tell what thou hast seen—oh! what a tale would it unfold! what bitter tears coulds't thou bring from the eyes of all. If thy veil could be drawn aside, great would be the wonders revealed; many a sigh, fearless man would escape thy bosom, which is now so light and free.

Would that the heart of man was thus buoyant. Would that his bark upon the ocean of life were as free from danger as thou art. Oh! that no fetters bound him; but like thee, more at liberty than the wind which fans thy brow at noonday.

Roll on thus thou dark blue wave, unmolested ever as thou art now.

Norfolk, Va.

The Effect of Music on Animals.

The idea that animals are charmed by music is as old as the heathen mythology; and there can be no question but it is true; but at the same time we must not conclude because animals gather round us when any particular noise is made, that they come to listen and admire. Almost all birds and beasts are inquisitive; any strange things set up in a field, or any unusual noise made will attract the attention of all the wild fowl, who will gather round and examine it. If you tie a string to a bottle or bladder, and go to the other end of the pond or lake, conceal yourself, and then pull the bottle or bladder slowly across against the wind, sometimes giving it an eccentric jerk or two, in order to attract attention; every duck, coot, and wild fowl every kind will approach it in a circle, at a distece, but gradually nearer, till they have satisfied themselves; by giving the thing a sudden jerk, the whole of the birds will squatter away in alarm, but will immediately begin to approach it again; by this means you may bring them all within shot. For decoying ducks, a small dog is trained for this purpose. In like manner you may go into a park where there are a hundred cattle, and bring them all round you by blowing a note upon some extraordinary instrument they have never heard before; curiosity, and not admiration, is the cause.

It was on the morning of the "Twenty-Second," at Buena Vista, writes a Kentuky friend, that our regiment was lying upon a little hill which the men subsequently christened "Mount Dodge," waiting for the ball to open. Santa Anna's morning compliments soon came in the shape of a thirteen-inch shell, which buried itself in the earth behind us.

"Howly Mother!" exclaimed old Mike S—, "if the born divil isn't *shootin' his dinner-pots at us!*"—*Knickerbocker.*

Literary.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO-MORROW.

Respectfully inscribed to the Lady Contributors of the "Times."

"The deep foundations that we lay,
Time plows them up and not a trace remains."

To-morrow, what is to-morrow? those fugitive hours laden with the unsealed packets of time, hasting onward to chaos. That portentous epoch to the children of men, which builds and re-builds, with such rapid succession on the quick-sands of its predecessor. As a book read leaf by leaf, so the hand of time reads by to-morrow, the life of man; the incidents of futurity remain concealed to mortal eyes, as the unturned pages obscure the ensuing events of the race, until the volume is completed and defines the whole.

To-morrow! 'Tis finished, and its space soon occupied by another yet unread; and who has marked the era of its existence? or who has measured the extent of its flight into futurity? Springing from infinity, beyond the bounds of thought, it headlong urged its downward sway, authorizing in its ephemeral existence alike the amendments and devastations of time. The grandest and most stupendous structures of human art, here commenced with its sanction—yet, no sooner beheld the fabric upraised, which persevering ingenuity had accomplished with such proud triumph, then as the stroke of the wood-man's axe to the noble oak, it recurs again and again with invincible perseverance, until that which seemed at first but a single invasion, re-doubles its strength at each succeeding blow, till one final effort hurls it to irretrievable ruin. Fit subject to amuse the thinking mind, and a suitable emblem of mortal honors. Its stately columns yielding to the blast, whilst all unaided by that firm cement which shattered by to-morrow's stout relapse has gone before like the able artificer, whose nimble fingers plied the massive pile. Here the sage may turn to learn of wisdom in its desert halls.—Here the tourist is amply compensated for his wearied travels, to grace the journal of his wanderings, with some dimensions of its vast fragments, or some story of antiquity. Here genius seeks amid the ruins of its former dignities, to interlard her taste of fiction, and give imagination scope to wonder back to days when colossal edifices like the ruins of those where she now stands, were erected. Here, perhaps, even self-sufficient tradition's superabundant store-house of knowledge, have failed her; memory has strained her stoutest nerve, and legends have been ransacked in vain to develope its original intent. Idle wish! Another and another morrow has shrouded it in mystery, and wafted it into immensity. Who can look back on the sweet scenes of childhood, without a throb of delight and thrill of anguish, when all was happy anticipation, and the pleasures of the future were twined with the joys of the moment.

We seem, by retrospection, to have trodden backwards on the stage of life.—In that brief period, from childhood to youth, has fled ties which have bound us, joys which have gladdened us, friends dear as existence. We count on the morrow as all our own, looking to it with confidence for the completion of our most sanguine wishes; unheedful that to-morrow's dawn may prove to us the sleep of death, or the saddest day of our life. The young warrior, repute with the flush of ardent expectation, sees already in perspective his pathway strewed with laurels, and awaits the morrow's coming with all the fervor of a youthful mind; inured amid the scenes of strife and bloodshed, familiar with danger, he refers not to the idea. But the events of to-morrow who can know? That presuming and impetuous spirit, where was it when the morrow's trumpet blew its closing blast, spreading far and wide, tidings of the battle lost or won; sunk, perhaps to quit rest, unconscious and indifferent of the issue, which but that morning's sun had found him waiting with such anxious feelings. It may be that he fell on the bed of glory, in the company of heroes; but can that consideration rob the deep death around of its anguish, or administer consolation to that never-dying part within us?

The sailor boy nears his long-absent and anxious looked for home. To-morrow he promises himself to tread once more his dear native land. He revels in the bright hope of re-visiting the scenes of his childhood, in witnessing a father's pride, a mother's love, a brother's sports and a sister's enchanting smiles; or if, perchance, the face of some fair "minister," who may have pined at his absence, is wreathed with smiles at the prospect of his return, he quaffs the cup of nectar to the very bottom and gives full scope to the impulse of "love's young dream." ("It is an ennobling feeling, a sentiment hallowing to the heart and chastening to the mind.") He seeks his hamoc, but not to sleep—for the hope of to-morrow fills his soul with happiness, and sleep is banished.

To-morrow comes! But, oh, how different from the hopes of yesterday! All his dear hopes and bright anticipations have decayed, and ere the *present to-morrow's* sun has set; his hopes are in eternity, his grave "the deep blue sea."

To-morrow! a word of hope and promise of future happiness, may be the grave of all our hopes and the termination of all our sorrows. To-morrow! how many bright hopes and joyous anticipations have fled with to-morrow! To-morrow! how deceptive are thy hopes!

Yours very truly,
MELNOTTE.

BEECH SPRING, N. C., Nov. 25, 1856.

FOR THE TIMES.

Messrs. Editors: There are times in the lives of all of us that become, by their intense interest, *standards* by which we ever after estimate the value of other times;—they stand as high *points* which we ever look to as the summit of our earthly existence. And as a *fact* appropriate to this sentiment, you may imagine to what we allude when we say that Greensboro' was the scene;—the late meeting of the Grand Order of Odd Fellows, (that eagerly anticipated, pleasurably realized, and now fondly remembered occasion) passed off, making us much the wiser and happier, the rich, intellectual repasts upon which we feasted;—the *brotherly love* which was the golden thread in the web of labor and pleasure, which expanded the province of our affections, and made us feel tenfold more intensely than ever the tender, yet mighty ties that bind us in one Great Fraternity. The kind hospitality of the citizens who made us feel that *home* is not limited to narrow confines, but is wherever the heart finds an echo and a reflexive joy in other bosoms:—in fine, the noble and *beautiful —most beautiful—daughters* of that lovely place with winning smiles, with kindly presence and with tender hands, all tending to beautify and adorn our cherished principles, and to grace and beautify our festivals; all these and many other incidents constrain our hearts to feel *that* THAT was one of the happy periods of our existence. The expression of our gratitude may be superfluous and even useless, but we venture this most cordially.

"Here's to the town of Greensboro' which, we wish, may long enjoy its social enjoyment and its increasing prosperity;" to the ladies whose kindness made us feel that their home was the *heart* of the State. "Here's a hand and a heart—all their own to the last;"—and here's to the Grand Order of the I. O. O. F.'s the wish that the progress in its "labor of love" may continue unrestrained, and its course be onward in the accomplishments of good, and upward to point man in his pilgrimage of life over the hills of trouble along the rosate paths of Western N. C.

PHILIOOF.

THE PRINTER.

A Printer is the most curious being living. He may have a BANK and COINS, and not worth a cent; have SMALL CAPS* and have neither wife nor children. Others may run fast, but he gets along swifter by SETTING fast. He may be making IMPRESSIONS, without eloquence; may use the LYE without offending, and be telling the truth; while others cannot STAND while they SET, he can SET STANDING, and do both at the same time; have to use FURNITURE, and yet have no dwelling; may make up and put away PI, and never see a pie, much less eat it, during his whole life; be a human being and a RAT at the same time; may PRESS a great deal and not ask a favor; may handle a SHOOTINGIRON, and know nothing about a cannon, or pistol; he may move the LEAVER that moves the world and yet be as far from moving the globe as a hog under mole-hill; spread his SHEETS without a house-wife; he may lay his FORM on a BED, and yet be obliged to sleep on the floor; he may use the DAGGER without shedding blood, and from the earth he may handle the STARS; he may be of a ROLLING disposition, and yet never desire to travel; he may have a SHEEP'S FOOT and not be deformed; never without a CASE, and know nothing of law or phisic; be always CORRECTING his ERRORS, and be growing worse every day; have EM-BRACES without ever having the arms of a lass thrown around him; have his FORM LOCKED up, and at the same time be free from jail, watch-house, or any other confinement; his office may have a HELL in it, and not be a bad place after all; he might be plagued by the DEVIL, and be a Chistian of the best kind; and which is stranger still, be honest or dishonest, rich or poor, drunk or sober, industrious or lazy, he always STANDS UP to his business.

*All the words printed in SMALL CAPS, are technical terms used in the Printing office.

From the New Orleans Picayune

Southern Literature.

It is often said by way of self-reproach, in this section of the country, that there is no such thing as Southern literature.—It is a matter of complaint on the part of Southern, and often of taunt on that of Northern writers. We think the complaint groundless, and the taunt unworthy. The South can show a brilliont array of names that have done honor to our section, and our country. A Marshall, a Madison, a Kennedy, a Legare, a Wilde, a Simms, a Poe, a Meeks, a Mayer, a Lomax, and a long list more, have made their marks upon our literature, in all the branches of history, jurisprudence, poetry, romance, and criticism, and have given to the world works that the world "will not willingly let die."

The fact that literary periodicals published in the Southern States have not been well sustained is often cited by way of proof that there is a lack of literary taste among us, as well as a deficiency of a proper sense of pride in what native talent we possess. There is, however, nothing or not much in this argument. Quarterly reviews and monthly magizines have greatly succeeded in no section of the country, unless their publication has been in the hands of what is technically called "the trade"—and by which is understood book-publishing and book-selling houses, having the means of giving their works wide and extensive circulation. The North American Review owes its success to this fact, and Harper's and Putnam's monthlies both originated in the way we have described. The secret of the wonderful extent of Harper's circulation lies in the facility with which that great publishing house can secure the sale of any thing it chooses to issue, by the well established and universally recognized instrumentalities of circulating the productions of its prolific press.

And the same is the case with regard to the publication of books in all the varied departments of literature. It is well known that the simple fact of the Harpers putting their names upon the title page of a book secures the sale of at least one large edition thereof. "The trade" alone, which, as a matter, of course, takes a stated number of copies of everything that issues from that establishment, are good for one edition to begin with, and the same remark will apply to many others of our publishing houses in a greater or less degree.

Now, without the facilities for giving a book a wide and certain circulation which these establishments possess, it is clear that it would hardly be worth the while of those engaged in the book trade to undertake to enter into a competition with those who do. Nor would it be any more advantageous to the author if they should.

The fact then being that, as things stand at present, books can be printed mose cheaply, and circulated more easily and more widely by the publishers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, than they can by those of the other great cities in the Union, there does not seem to be any choice left to the Southern author, who seeks to lay before the public his contributions to the literature of the country.—In time there may be facilities afforded him for doing so nearer home. At present the inflexible and inevitable course of trade of necessity carries him to a farther field.

But we deny that the necessity, and the practice it enforces, are to be taken as evidence of a deficiency of literary taste or intellectual culture in the South. We speak advisedly when we say that the Southern and Southwestern States are among the best customers the publishers of this country have, and we have lately had reason to know that in some of these States it is the best and highest standard literature that emanates from the press that has the surest sale, and the widest circulation. We could give some striking and convincing statistics in proof of the correctness of this averment, had we the time and space at command.

The attempts that have been hitherto made to establish permanent channels of communication between the literary talent of the South and the reading public, have not succeeded to the extent that was desired and deserved; but they have been persisted in with considerable patience and determination, in spite of obstacles and failures. As an illustration we may mention the Southern Literary Messenger, established in 1835, by Thomas W. White at Richmond Virginia, and now under the editorial conduct of a ripe and good scholar, and capable journalist. The Southern Quarterly Review has ever held in the world of letters a position that has made it, for elegance and strength of language, for purity and discrimination in criticism, and for wide spread influence and utility, the peer of any work of its class in the world.

Measures are on foot, we are gratified to learn, to establish a new Monthly Magazine, of the first class, to be published at Charleston, S. C., and designed to call into requisition the pens of Southern writers and to enlist the support of Southern readers. We shall hail its appearance with the liveliest satisfaction.

Common Schools.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

Teaching a Profession—Conferring Degrees.

Every man is expected to look to the interests of his own call or profession.—And, so far as the Teacher's work is of more magnitude and importance than any other, and more directly dependent for its success upon his position and standing in society, so far is it the duty of the Teacher, more than others, to think, speak and act with reference to the best interests of his calling. He must think to understand those interests and determine in what manner he may best promote them; he must speak, that others may have the benefit of his conclusions; he must act, as a guaranty of his sincerity and for the encouragement of his example; nor is this all—he must write, to get the ear, the eye, the sympathy, *co-operation* of his fellows. And herein is my only apology for appearing at this time before the readers of the Journal.

Does Teaching rank as one of the learned professions? We speak not of the comparative merits of the Blackboard, Lancet and Bar, but of the relative positions assigned them by public judgment as claimants for public favor and good will. While the Law, Medicine, and, I may add, Divinity, confer a gratuitous importance upon the membership of those professions, the Teacher not only has no such "draft at sight" upon public consideration, but must *make* for himself a credit, the poverty of his profession cannot bestow. True, some Teachers, yea, many, have gained high places, seldom do we see one climbing high on the mount of celebrity, in virtue of his *calling* as a *Teacher*.—His calling is to him what sand-bags are to the æronaut—it is possible to rise with them, but much easier without them, and for the loftiest flights, they are *left behind*. Such a man is always creditor, never debtor, to his profession.

We may set up a claim to public regard and demand a degree of public consideration, but the claim is not acknowledged, and the demand not honored—or, if so, it is a favor to the individual, and not the acceptance of a bill of exchange on the class.

This is wrong—manifestly, glaringly wrong. When we consider the magnitude the importance, the nobility of the work, it seems fit and right that some importance, some consideration, should attach to the workmen. In other words, with a just public sentiment, the very name TEACHER should be a recommendation as valuable as his services, and as general as the sphere of his influence is extended.

Yet wrong has its reason as well as right its justification,—nor will we need cast about long to find a cause for the humble position the Teacher occupies on the world's roll of favorites. Majorities generally fix reputations; and if, of those claiming to be Teachers, the majority be quacks, is it strange that the calling should be, to say the least, in doubtful repute? Would it not rather be strange were it otherwise? Is the imputation here thrown out objectionable to the Teacher. It comes from one of your number, one who has carefully and honestly considered the subject, than whom no one loves his profession better, or has its interests nearer his heart. However objectionable, it is still true, clearly demonstrable, and, to him versed in our educational affairs, forcibly evident, that in our profession, charlatanry preponderates. But here let me explain. By the Quack Teacher, I mean not the humble Instructor in the log-cabin school-house, for such are often our most faithful and successful Instructors. Nor do I mean the man of "few advantages," for a College diploma is no better evidence of a good Teacher than of a good Lawyer. But I mean the mechanic, farmer, artist, loafer, rambler, or any other, who, without any knowledge of teaching, either theoretical or experimentally, takes a school in answer to the call of present necessities, and feels no interest but in his *per diem* allowance. It is the very general admission of persons into our school-houses that creates in the public mind a false estimate of the extent and dignity of the science of Instruction.

Here, then, is an account for the commonly received opinion, that there is no science and but little art in the calling, and, as a sequence of this, the judgment that those engaged in such a calling cannot be men of much moment or worth.—However modest the Teacher in his own views of himself, however unpretending in his claims, if he have the spirit of a man, such opinions as the above, unremittingly and persistently reiterated by the very attitude of society towards him, cannot fail to be in the last degree humiliating. Yet such opinions will, and from the nature of things must obtain, so long as no effort is made to show the proper distinction between the mere empiric and the Teacher. If there really be no difference, then am I in pursuit of an *ignus fatuus*, and too much is already said. If Teaching be neither a science nor an art, as is held, and not *both*, as I maintain, if it were better, then, to give it up to those who can do it cheapest, and seek a calling more inviting, more remunerative, and generously yielding emoluments commensurate with the investment of industry, perseverance, labor and talent. But without pausing to argue the point, we assume there *is* a distinction—a real one—and this we propose to make manifest by an artificial corelative.

In Law are Bachelor and Doctor—B.L. or LL.B., and LL.D.; in Medicine, likewise, M.B. and M.D.; so in Divinity, D. B. and D.D. In the Arts we have Bachelor and Master—A.B. and A.M.; and in Science, also, B.S. and M.S. All which are indices to the relative positions of the titulary on the scale of eminence or worth, or, at least, the positions accorded him by his fellows.

Now let this "conferring degrees" be extended to Teachers. Let us have our Bachelors, our Masters, our Doctors; and let such a system be adopted as shall truly exhibit the proficiency and excellence of each. Let this system be wisely, fairly and faithfully executed, and the public will soon learn that Teaching is not the common thing supposed; that there is a difference between the pretender and real Teacher—and what is more, there will be an index serving to point out the one from the other. This is what is wanted—a line drawn between the worthy and the unworthy—and as immediate results, the one will be in rapidly increasing demand, the other at a fast doubling discount; the one, simultaneously with his disentanglement from the dead weight of the other, will rise from their common level, that of the hand-to-mouth laborer, and find a level far above; he will move forward from an obscure back-ground in the drama of life, and take among the *dramatis personæ* a position which the importance of his post demands. The other, from an obscure back-ground, will pass behind the scene altogether; like the invisible volunteer, he will learn that better recruits are waiting to be enlisted. The thousand and one pretenders will be driven to more fitting occupations, while their

places will be more than filled by new and desirable accessions from other walks of life. Consequent upon such results as these, newly awakened interests, increased devotion, and greater effort on the part of true Teachers, must work a change as creditable to public sentiment and productive of public good, as just and gratifying to public educators. W. H. YOUNG.

Ohio University, Nov. 4, 1856.

News of the Day.

From Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The steamship Africa with Liverpool dates to 29th ult. has arrived.

GENERAL NEWS.

The whole amount of the Atlantic Telegraph stock had been taken, and there was a demand for more.

The chief feature of the political news is the firm attitude maintained by Switzerland against Prussia. Prussia demands Neufchatel, which unconditionally refuses. Austria, Bavaria and Baden support Prussia.

The English Admiralty has ordered the entire flotilla of gun-boats to join the reserve steam squadron at Sheerness, and await further orders. There is also unusual activity in the dock yards, from which it is surmised that a naval demonstration is about to take place.

It is confidently stated that the peace Congress will reassemble ere long.

A private despatch says that the Persians have taken Herat.

There is nothing of interest from Russia, France, or Spain.

THE LATEST.

LONDON, Saturday.—A despatch from Berlin says that Prussia would be willing to relinquish her rights over Neufchatel, provided the political prisoners are discharged; otherwise decisive action will be taken.

MARSEILLES, Friday.—It is announced that a strong Russian corps is marching through Bessarabia to the Black Sea. Seven English ships of war are expected at Constantinople from Malta.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £800,000.

Advices from Paris are encouraging.

The British Parliament had been further prorogued until the third of February.

From the Goldsboro' Tribune of Thursday.

Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems.

Rev. C. F. Deems, D.D., who has ministered to the Methodist Church, in this town, during the last two years, preached his "farewell sermon," on last Thursday night, to a large, attentive and deeply affected congregation. His text was a practical one, and most practically did the eloquent Divine handle and apply it. "*Prove your own selves*" was truly a theme appropriate to the occasion. It enjoins self examination, and, by legitimate inference, conveys a censure against the censorious and fault-finder. The evils of finding fault with one's brother were graphically depicted, and the duty of self-examination, forcibly urged and logically explained. The true standard by which to try one's self, said Dr. D. is not public opinion—though that is entitled to becoming respect, and may not be disregarded—it is not the conduct of others; for, to his own master every one standeth or falleth; it is not conscience, for that may become seared and callous through persistency in vice; the only true standard is the Word of God.

But to attempt giving the most meagre outline of this truly eloquent and heart-searching discourse, would be absurd in us, while it would distort in logical symmetry and weaken its forcible deductions.

We have frequently heard Dr. Deems preach, and more frequently heard his sermons and doctrines spoken of by others—but have never heard his orthodoxy disputed, or his demeanor in or out of the pulpit censured. We have seldom, if ever, heard him advance a sentiment in the pulpit, purporting to be predicated on the word of God, to which we could not most heartily subscribe.

But his field of labor is now changed. He took his departure from Goldsboro', on last Friday evening, leaving behind him *not* a single enemy—not a man entertaining towards him, even hard or unpleasant thought. On the contrary, he carries with him the prayers of the pious, of all denominations, and best wishes and highest esteem of this entire community. For our own part, we deeply regret the incalculable loss which Goldsboro' has sustained by the removal of such a high-minded gentleman, distinguished scholar, and consistent christian, as Dr. C. F. Deems.

Wilmington has gained by what Goldsboro' has lost. In Wilmington, Mr. Deems is located for the present year, and, we sincerely hope, he will find there a pleasant and happy home, and a church that can fully appreciate his rare and intellectual talents, his exalted, social qualities, and his distinguished moral worth. To the Church at Goldsboro', he truly shewed himself a workman to be approved, almost doubling her numbers, we should think, during the two last years—may the same success attend his ministrations to the church in Wilmington.

To discover how many loafers there are in a place, all that is necessary is to set two dogs to fighting.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday last, the 17th ult., a painful accident resulting in the loss of life, occurred in this vicinity. Daniel Williams, a step-son of Mr. Davidson, living five miles north-west of Salem, about 14 years of age, bridled a horse which had always been considered gentle, and in the act of mounting, run his hand through a loop in the halter-strap. The horse took fright and commenced moving backward, drawing the noose in the halter so tight that the boy could not disengage himself. The horse, in turning, suddenly threw the little fellow on the ground. This increased the fright of the animal, and he made a terrible leap, dashing the boy with great force against the fence, his head striking the end of a rail, literally smashing his head. The horse continued galloping at a furious rate, the now lifeless mangled body occasionally becoming entangled in the fence and pulling up large stakes. The frantic mother of the boy, who was the only person who witnessed the dreadful scene, followed up gathering fragments of the skull which were strewed along the path for some three or four hundred yards! The horse finally stopped, and the heart-broken mother loosed the halter from the lifeless body, and carried the remains into the house.—*Salem (Ill.) Press, Nov. 20.*

At the conclusion of Mr. Crittenden's eulogy upon the late Mr. Clayton, delivered in the Senate, on the 3rd instant, is the following remark:

"It must be pleasing to us all to learn from the honorable Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) that Mr. Clayton died a Christian. So he should have died. Such a death gives to humanity its proper dignity. Full of this world's honor he died full of the more precious hopes that lie beyond the grave. Of him who so dies we may well exclaim, O death! where is thy sting? O grave! where is thy victory?"

Great Snow Storm.

MILWAUKIE, Dec. 3.—The storm of Tuesday was very severe here, and in this region many buildings were swept away and the piers and streets were damaged. In many places snow fell to the depth of six feet. The railroads are blocked up and no trains are running.

TREASURE FOUND.—About one thousand dollars, in old American and Spanish gold coin, and French silver, were found on Tuesday last, in a smoke house attached to the dwelling of Mr. Texter, on the South Mountain, in Lower Heidelberg township, Berks county, by one of the girls living with him. The smoke house had been used by the family daily for a great many years, in entire ignorance of the treasure it concealed; the oldest pieces bear the date of 1733, and the American coin is principally of the issues of 1800 to 1804. *Norfolk Herald.*

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Major Louis Gally, at one time a soldier under Napoleon, but for many years a prominent citizen of New Orleans, died on the 2d inst. The Picayune says that when Gen. Taylor went, in 1845, to Corpus Christi, at the commencement of the war with Mexico, the first artillery he had were the guns of Major Gally's command, while Gally and his men were there to serve them.

DISUNION AT THE NORTH.—The Boston Liberator announces that a grand State Convention of disunionists will be shortly held at Worcester, Mass. It adds that the call has been numerously signed, "with high satisfaction," and quotes from the Charleston Mercury to show that the position of the disunionists, North and South, is identical, and closes with the cry, "Hurrah for no union with slaveholders!"

THE DELEGATE FROM ARIZONA.—It is stated that Mr. A. P. Cook has arrived at Washington from Arizona, the new territory formed out of the Gadsden purchase from Mexico. He brings with him his credentials, and will claim a seat in the House as delegate from that territory. He reports the population of Arizona at from ten to fifteen thousand persons, and that the territory will make a State about as large as Pennsylvania.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A PASSENGER.—While the Richmond train was on its way to Petersburg, at full speed yesterday afternoon, a passenger went out upon the platform, and had hardly touched it ere he slipped down between the cars and was for some moments in imminent danger of his life. Haply, the conductor was passing through, and finding him struggling to regain the platform, assisted him with some difficulty from his unenviable situation. Could passengers only be impressed with the risk they run, without being told of it so frequently, in leaving their seats—but it isn't worth while; warnings generally prove incentives now-a-days.—*Pet. Express.*

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.—An affray occurred in Parkersburg, Va., on last Thursday night, in which several parties were more or less injured. After the fight, some of the combatants commenced stoning the United States Hotel, throwing missiles through the windows, to the serious annoyance and danger of the inmates. Arrests have been made, and the affair will undergo judicial investigation.

MATRIMONIAL.—The fair sex have beyond a doubt availed themselves of the privileges of "Leap-year" by securing husbands. In all parts of the country scores of unsuspecting young men have been entrapped and are now enjoying the comforts of wedded life. The Bedford Sentinel of last week says: "On Monday and Tuesday last, there were no less than twelve marriage licenses issued from the Clerk's office of this country. All things considered, this is quite a brisk business. There have been one hundred and four marriages in the county during the present year, seventeen licenses for which were issued during the first 9 days of the present month. *Rich. Whig.*

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES FOR NEGROES.—A letter from Lexington, Ga., Dec. 2d, to the Augusta Chronicle, says:

About $100,000 worth of property was sold here to-day—land and negroes. Some of the sales were ahead of anything we have ever heard. A negro girl, 15 years old, sold for $1,280; another girl 14 years old, sold for $1,280; another girl, 14 years old, for $1,305; another girl, 18 years old, for $1,500; a boy, 18 years old, for $1,200; a fellow, 22 years old, for $1,500. These negroes belonged to the estate of John Wynn, deceased, and were sold on a credit of twelve months. There were fifty-seven of Wynn's negroes sold to-day, and brought $44,026. Of these, a great number (more than ordinary) were women and children, and a few diseased and old, sold low. It is also proper to state, that but few of these negroes were bought by the legatees, and not one of those of which we have mentioned specific prices. They were common negroes—field hands.

But the most extraordinary sales were of three negroes belonging to the estate of Mrs. Mary Watson Leah, a negro girl, 16 years old, sold for $1,525; Harriet, about 20 years old, and child in her arms, sold for $1,840—terms, twelve months. These prices appear incredible, but all who are disposed to doubt, can be satisfied by referring to the Record of the Court of Ordinary of Oglethorpe county.

SOUTHERN DEPENDENCE ON THE NORTH.—The Daily Creole, of New Orleans, of the 26th ult. utters the following lamentation:

The southern gentleman cultivates his cotton or sugar with agricultural implements made in the workshops of the North, and sends his crop to market in hogshead or bales manufactured abroad. His carriage is of Northern build—his horses of Northern birth—their harness comes from Pennsylvania or New Jersey, and often their food from the valley of the Wabash. He himself is surrounded in his beautiful home, with furniture from the looms and shops of New Hampshire and Massachusetts—he eats from ware manufactured in Connecticut—uses Northern knives, forks, and even toothpicks—is clothed from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head with Eastern fabrics; and, when he dies, a New England shroud envelops his inanimate form, and a New England coffin preserves his lifeless remains.

Dr. Morgan Closs, of Chapel Hill, has sent the Standard men a *turnip* weighing eleven pounds without the top. A good vegetable that: but we have seen one in this town that overtopped the Chapel Hill production. Our specimen was raised in Sampson: and sent as a present to Frank Roberts of the Fayetteville Hotel. It was about the size of an ordinary turpentine still, and weighed 12¼ pounds without the top. It put us in mind of some that we raised ourself a few years ago. The grasshoppers destroyed most of the young ones, and the few that were left had a good deal of elbow room in which to grow and vegetate. We saved most of them for seed, and in the spring when they became pithy and hollow, we had to keep the children and little negroes out of the patch, lest they might fall in the holes where the turnips had grown. We saved three pecks of seed; and the consequence has been—all of Solomon's creek and the most of Mark's have enjoyed the finest specimens of the vegetable.—*Argus.*

The cocoa tree furnishes the Indian with bread, water, wine, vinegar, milk, honey and sugar. And from its leaves, branches, and the shells and husks of the fruit, they obtain thread, clothes, vases, cups, baskets, paper, boat-sails and ropes.

Change of Judges.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Star says that Judge Lecompte, of Kansas, had been removed, and that James O. Harrison, of Kentucky, had been appointed to fill the vacancy.

LARGE DONATION.—It is stated that a New York family has made a donation of $20,000 to the Alexandria (Va.) Theological Seminary, for the purpose of enabling the necessary improvement to be made in the collegiate building.

ANOTHER DONATION.—D. Hunt, Esq., of Jefferson county, Miss., has recently made another donation of $50,000 to Oakland College. This gentleman has given, in all, to this institution, the large sum of $110,000.

Lean liberty is better than fat slavery

CHAPLAINS TO CONGRESS.—We are informed that a memorial is on foot among some of the clergymen of Washington to proffer their services in the place of the Chaplains usually appointed by Congress. This proffer is based on the fact that last winter the clergymen of Washington were invited to alternate in opening the House before its organization and on the fact that the suggestion of a permanent arrangement of this kind was then made, and only abandoned from the consideration that no expression of the willingness of the clergy thus to officiate had been given. We understand that clergymen of seven different denominations have already given their names to the proposition.—*National Intelligencer.*

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED WAR-HORSE.—Black Warrior, a celebrated war-horse, died in New York last week. He was 28 years old, and it is stated that he served throughout the Florida war, subsequently was used in the chase of wild Indians, horse-thieves, border-ruffians, and, at odd spells, of foxes, deer, and buffalo, at the various military posts on the prairies west of Arkansas. Having marched all over the country, and swam all the principal rivers between St. Augustine, Fla., and Mexico, he was in the whole of the Mexican war, and took an active part in nine general battles, having been wounded by a musket-ball at Molino del Rey, and again by a piece of shell at Chepultepec. He was ridden by Kossuth, and also by President Pierce, on the occasion of their triumphal entries into the city of New York a few years since, and was never in harness, but was unequaled for discipline and grace of movement under the saddle.

British Consul Burnt.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Henry George Keeper, the British Consul at Baltimore, was suffocated last night whilst in a house in the western part of this city which was burnt—nobody yet knows by what cause.

The other inmates of the house, which is said to be one of doubtful character, very narrowly escaped with their lives.

The unfortunate deceased has his family and relatives in England.

HIGH PRICES OF NEGROES.—The Asheville News says that at the sale of the Joyce estate in that vicinity a few days ago, negro men, common field hands, brought as high as $1,300. Women, nothing extra at that, brought about the same figure.

DEATH OF A VETERAN PRINTER.—The Newburyport Mercury announces the death of Mr. Henry Barder, who worked in that office sixty-five years, and died at the age of seventy-six. During the whole of his life, Mr. Barder was never five miles from his home and never saw a railroad or a steamboat, except from the windows of the office in which he worked!

UNIVERSALISTS INCOMPETENT.—It is stated that the Supreme Court of N. C. has confirmed the decision of Judge Manly, that members of the Universalist church are incompetent to testify in courts of justice, according to the laws of that State.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN TEXAS.—The Indians continue their murders and depredations upon the settlers. On the 9th ult. six persons were killed and scalped in Kerr county, about 40 miles north of San Antonio.

FLORIDA RAILROAD.—The steamer Carolina, Capt. Surtis, on her last trip from Jacksonville and Fernandina, brought a fine freight of Cotton, among which was the first bale brought by the new railroad to Fernandina. This town is already beginning to show the quickening impulses of its prospective connection with the Gulf, and of becoming an important point on a great thoroughfare between the Atlantic cities and New Orleans. Its position and natural advantages for a commercial city, cannot fail to attract wealth and enterprise for their development.—*Mercury.*

FOUND HANGING!—The body of a man, supposed to be that of Addison Brown, of Georgetown, was found hanging by the neck to a tree in Fairfax county, Va., on Wednesday.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—It is said that parties have been in correspondence with the Cuban and Spanish autorities for the privilege of laying a telegraph line between Cuba and the United States. It is proposed to lay a cable from the point of Cape Sable to the extreme Southern point of Florida, to Havana, the distance being little over 70 miles—about the same stretch as that across the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

IMPORTANT TO BETTING MEN.—The Supreme Courts of Ohio and S. Carolina have lately decided that the losing party in a wager may recover from the stakeholder the money he may have deposited with him, although the latter, after the determination of the wager, had, by the order of the depositor, paid the money over to the winner. This decision of the court is destined to effect an entire revolution in the betting world.

A HORRIBLE DEATH.—The annexed report of the death of Mr. Charles Manigault, of Charleston, is calculated to produce the tenderest sympathy in the entire community of which he was a member.

We copy the report from the New York *Evening Post*, of Saturday 6th inst.

Mr. Charles Manigault, of South Carolina, about 28 years of age, went to his room after dinner on Wednesday, and not feeling very well laid down upon his bed. At seven o'clock Thursday morning a smell of burning was observed to proceed from the room, and the door was forced open. A shocking spectacle was then presented. The bed and the young man's clothing were blazing, while he lay feebly fighting the flames with his hands, which were burned and crisped with the heat. The fire was soon quenched, and the unfortunate man was removed to another room.—His face was blackened, and the flesh of his legs and arms was scorched and peeling off, and he was horribly burned in various parts of his body. He died on the evening of Thursday.

The deceased belongs to a wealthy family in South Carolina, and is said to be connected by marriage with the Rev. Dr. Taylor, rector of Grace Church in New York.

A Coroner's inquest was held on Thursday, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts aboved stated. It farther appears that Manigault was a cripple, having one cork leg, and from ail that could be gathered from his confused statements, he must have got up in the night and lit a candle, which he left burning, and which afterwards communicated its flame to the bed clothes.

The remains of the deceased were sent to his friends in Charleston, on Saturday, by the steamer James Adger.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* of Saturday gives the following particulars of a heart-rending accident which occurred at the Midlothian Coal Pits, in Chesterfield county, on Friday last:

"The calamity was caused by the breaking in of a large body of water from one or more old and deserted pits into the new one, by which the laborers were immediately submerged and drowned. Some few years since the company, having exhausted their old pits, sunk a new shaft seven hundred feet deep, in the immediate neighborhood, and since then have been steadily deepening their diggings by incline planes, until they have gone several hundred feet below the main shaft. For some months past the Mining Agent has been afraid of cutting into the old pits, extending for acres under the ground and filled with water, and to guard against accident, had had the coal veins bored to the length of forty feet in every direction, to guard against water. These "borings" were always continued in advance of the miners, and up to Thursday afternoon, had never drawn water. Supposing that all was safe, the night hands descended the shaft that evening, and immediately set to work in the lower passages, proping the arches and preparing the timbers for the operations of the following day.

As is the practice at these pits, no mining being done at night, the engine which raises the coal and men was stopped, the fire permitted to die out, and the ropes all removed from the machinery. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, whilst one of the negro men was standing near the main shaft, the other hands being in the workings several hundred feet below him, he heard the sudden gushing of water beneath, and becoming alarmed, immediately sounded the signal bell above for aid. As soon as the engine could be fired and steam got up, one or two of the miners immediately descended the shaft, and found at the bottom the man who had given the signal, standing in water up to his arm pits and nearly dead from cold and alarm. He was taken above as soon as possible, and some time after another of the unfortunate creatures was rescued, the water continuing to rise.

During the hurry and confusion incident to such a destruction of human life, the boiler of the engine employed above ground in working the machinery, burst into fragments, which caused a partial suspension of operations, but the agent and his assistants, aided by that skilful and daring miner, Mr. Job Atkins, of the English pits, set about preparing a substitute for the engine, in order to make renewed efforts to recover any of the men that might have escaped death by drowning.

When our informant left, it had not been certainly ascertained whether there were more than thirteen men in the pits, six of whom were white and seven colored. He describes the scene as the most distressing he ever witnessed. Wives weeping for their husbands, children for their fathers, and friends for friends, added to the excitement of those who were striving to learn the worst, must have filled every heart with anguish."

The Legislature of South Carolina elected, on Tuesday last, Hon. R. F. W. Alston, Governor, and Hon. S. Cameron, Lieut. Governor of that State.

A student of medicine in Michigan, having courted a girl a year, and got the mitten, has turned round and sued her father for the visits he paid her.

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Prospectus of the 2nd and Enlarged Volume of

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A FIRST CLASS LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN GREENSBORO, N. C.,

By E. W. OGBURN, C. C. COLE & J. W. ALBRIGHT.

Being determined to present to the patronage of the SOUTH a LITERARY JOURNAL, second to none, we have secured the following array of talent as contributors to the columns of the *Times:*

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The reading matter will consist of Original Stories, History, Biography, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, and the News of the day. The paper contains no sectarianism, but will aim to enlighten, amuse, and inculcate sound moral principle. It will strive to be a mirror of the world around us. The Serials which we will present from time to time, and which are procured at great expense, will be from the pens of the most gifted of the American Literati.

We have the pleasure of announcing the following highly interesting and instructive papers on hand and in preparation, to commence with the New Volume:

A History of the Common School System in N. C.,

From its first introduction into the Legislature to the present time, with remarks on its past difficulties and present prospects, by *Rev. C. H. Wiley*, State Superintendant of Common Schools.

The History of the Male & Female Colleges

And High Schools, in North Carolina, the rise and progress of each, by the *Presidents and Principals of the Institutions.*

"The Mysterious Stranger; or, The Golden Key,"

A Union Story pronounced by competent judges of most brilliant interest—to be donated as a New Year's Present to the "Times."

"MARIA HINTON; OR, PERSONAL INDEPENDENCE," and "THE UNFORTUNATE BELLE," two most interesting Stories, by *Mrs. L. M. Hutchinson.*

"RANDOM THOUGHTS; OR, CITY LIFE,"

A Serial of interesting History, as witnessed by our New York Corresponding Editor, *W. R. Hunter.*

THE NORTH WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES:

Notes of travel, giving interesting historical events, with their present appearance and progressive prospects, by our regular contributor *Claude.*

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND CITIES;

Their present appearance and Commercial prospects, by our traveling *Cor. Editor.*

To be followed by numerous other contributions of no less merit and interest. It shall be the sole aim of the Proprietors to make the TIMES a useful as well as welcome visitor to the home circle. It shall contain all the Foreign and Domestic news of the day, so condensed as to present the greatest possible amount of intelligence. The world shall be our text book.

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Address, OGBURN, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Nov. 26, 1856. *Greensboro, N. C.*

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of Harrell & Moring has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Firm will be settled by G. W. Harrell.
Sept., 1856. HARRELL & MORING.

Tailoring—Fall and Winter Fashions.

Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1856.

From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself that I cannot be excelled in *GARMENT CUTTING* in this country.

I hereby return my grateful acknowlegments for the very liberal patronage I have received since I have been in business here, and hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public favor.

My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the Bland House. G. W. HARRELL.
Oct., 1856. 40::tf

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No. 11 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soaps, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—O. G. Parsley, President of Commercial Bank, John McRae, President of Bank of Wilmington, of Wilmington; A. M. Gorman, Rev. R. T. Heflin, of Raleig; J. & F. Garrett, David McKnight, of Greensborough. 8::ly.

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A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to
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100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by
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Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
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HIGH SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this School will commence on the 2nd Monday in January, 1857, and continue five months.

As the number of pupils is limited to 35, those wishing to enter their sons will do well to apply soon.

TERMS—Tuition $20 per Session, in advance; incidental expenses $1.

For further particulars apply to
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GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Wilmington, Nov. 8.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANTS.
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ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—30 boxes Adamantine Candles. 20 half boxes do, low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Wilmington, Nov. 8.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. Thos. Ruffin,	Alamance,
John Newlin,	do
P. A. Holt,	do
W. R. Albright,	do
J. H. Haughton,	Chatham,
A. H. Lindley,	do
P. C. Cameron,	Orange,
John F. Lyon,	do
W. J. Bingham,	do
John Long,	Randolph,
E. G. Reade,	Person,
G. & H. Williams,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

Traveling Agents.

R. B. Prather, book agent, for the counties of Guilford, Rockingham, Person, Caswell, Alamance and Orange, is authorized to receive subscriptions for the *Times*.

S. M. Parish is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions for the *Times*.

Our Corresponding Editors and acknowledged Contributors are authorized agents.

☞ We allow agents a good per cent. and would like to employ several hundred.

CLOSE OF THE VOLUME:—The first and trying year of our existence ends with the present number; and it is with much gratitude, we are enabled to say the past has been more pleasant and prosperous than our brightest anticipations had pictured. No one but an editor, can imagine half the labor and difficulty of starting a new paper. And more especially, when there is no party or denomination to back the efforts of the publishers, but the sheet is to depend alone upon its own merits to make a name and a living. Under these circumstances we feel greatly flattered by the success of the past and the bright prospects of the future.

During the past year we have refrained from making the least show, from writing the first dun, or from employing agents, to solicit subscribers. Our patronage has been entirely voluntary. The origin of the *Times* was not to make money for the proprietors, but to fill a vacuum in Southern Literature, and as journalists, we had rather die, than fail to meet the appreciation of the public in that particular sphere. But the past has been a great success, and the popularity of the *Times* has increased every week from its first appearance. Not a week has passed by during the year without adding new names to our list; and the fact that our circulation is increasing more rapidly now than ever before, is a source of great pleasure and encouragement to us. It is useless to say we have done our best, notwithstanding the many imperfections of the past. But we believe in the doctrine of eternal progression, and it matters not what may have been the success of the past, the future may be better. "Onward" is our motto. Life is not an empty dream; it is real! it is earnest! And when we act well the present, each to-morrow is destined to find us farther than to-day.

To the scenes and toils of the old year we now bid a long and final adieu. But the memory of our first and truest friends shall be gathered into the casket of our dearest affections.

TO THE PRESS:—Can we not call confidently upon the Press of the South to notice the great effort now making; and the importance of establishing a first class Southern Literary Journal?

THE NEW VOLUME:—The first number is due on Thursday first January, 1857. But in order that the hands of the office may enjoy the usual festivities of the Christmas holidays, we shall issue on next Thursday, 25th inst.

We shall print several hundred extra copies, and persons wishing to make up clubs during Christmas week will be supplied with specimen copies on application. Can we not have a very large list of agents for that occasion? Our terms are liberal, and an active agent can easily make $5 a day.

In the first number we shall commence our 'PRIZE STORY,' pronounced by the judges as "one of the most thrilling stories they ever read." We shall also commence the following story—"HESSE ABBOT—A tale for the young, by *Lelia Laurel*."

Also the first number of the serial of "City life—its wealth and its poverty," by our New York corresponding Editor. With miscellaneous other original papers.

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC QUESTION.—A query has been started in the scientific circles as to whether our earth may not become, at some distant day, like the moon—in this wise: At high tide there are five thousand cubic miles more of water heaped up in those parts of the ocean which have low tide, and the movement of this mighty wave must, it is contended, exercise a retarding influence on the earth's rotation by means of its friction. The amount of retardation would be appreciable only after the lapse of ages, and this may now be the case as regards the moon; hence its slow rotation on its axis only once in twenty-nine days.

Polytechnic and Military School.

We see that the idea recently introduced into the educational movements and discussions of the state of having a School better calculated than existing Institutions are, for the training of young men for usefulness in the practical sciences, is not likely to be abandoned.

Intelligent, thinking and obsgrving men have long felt the want of such a School; and this want is one which, in time, will be clearly appreciated by all classes of the people. It was never in the contemplation of any who have advocated an Institution of the kind alluded to, that it was to create a passion for military pursuits, or to increase the number of our officers—the military skill acquired is merely incidental, partly the natural result of accurate knowledge in the practical sciences of engineering &c., and partly the result of the kind of discipline brought to bear on the manners and conduct of the pupils.

The great object of a School of this kind is to turn out a body of men able to aid in developing the resources of the country: men who by their skill in Geology, Mineralogy, civil engineering, chemistry, surveying &c. &c., will be useful in promoting the great and honest arts of peace. We observe that a pamphlet on the subject, attributed to the pen of Dr. Hawks, has recently made its appearance; and previous to its issue the ideas discussed in it were embodied in a bill introduced into the House of Commons by Marcus Erwin Esq. of Buncombe County. We have not seen the bill of Mr. E., and therefore cannot discuss its details; but we understand that it proposes to locate the School, in or near Asheville. There are many reasons in favor of this place; and we have no doubt, but, that from what we have heard of Mr. Erwin, his plan will be a good one. We understand that he is a young man of a high order of talents, energetic, and intellectually independent; and such is the kind of men to take hold of this idea and present it to the public with all its strong points properly developed. There is now, we are happy to say, a decided movement in favor of a more practical elocutional system, and the signs in Raleigh are truly refreshing and indicative of a healthy sentiment in places where it cannot fail to do good. The Governor took a most manly position on the Common Schools indicating his interest in the subject, and his proper appreciation of its wants—and while the action of the Assembly seems responsive to the tone of the message on this particular subject, its movements also, indicate a growing interest in the cause of education as *the* great interest of the State, and one demanding the respect and attention of those who aspire to be considered wise and useful public servants. An Educational System, we sincerely hope is no longer to mean a few Colleges, where diplomas are granted to young men aspiring to social position, and to young ladies desirous of learning how to receive company—but a system which is to enlighten the masses of the *people*, and to prepare the young for usefulness in the moral and industrial walks of life.

THE DYING YEAR:—The winding up of the year is so suggestive of thought! of serious meditation! As day by day is numbered with the past, and we hold to the last lingering moments of the old year; so the years of our existence are fast rolling their title into measureless eternity and ere long the frail bark of our life will be stranded upon the shore of Time.—And as the upright man of the world toils through Spring, Summer and Autumn in order that the annual reckoning of his accounts may ballance, that there may be no lack of oil in the cruise, or of bread in the basket; so should the child, the youth and the man be laying up treasure in heaven, that at the great and final reckoning he may not be weighed in the ballances and found wanting.

The old year is dying, and its deeds are chronicled in eternity. Reader! how stands your record? By the deeds of the body shall ye be judged. If your acts have not been measured by the word of God, then let the past be past, and with the new year begin to live a new. Labor to cancel the accumulated debt, and to lay up and have in store for the future. "O that my people were as wise in their day and generation as the men of this world!"

Depend not upon fortune but conduct.

INSURRECTION:—During the late Presidential contest, the following resolutions were read and adopted in a public political meeting of the Abolitionists. At the time we could hardly credit the assertion, that any body of men could be so fanatical and fiendish. But the sequel appears to follow close in the footsteps of the resolutions forcing the conviction irrevocably. Read the resolutions, and then read the sequel.

Resolved, That while we most ardently desire peaceful emancipation, and will continue to labor earnestly and faithfully to bring it about we will not conceal from the guilty slaveholder, nor from his trembling victim, our deliberate and solemn conviction, that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God"—that an enslaved people have the undoubted right to gain their freedom, "peaceably, if they can, forcibly, if they must," that the life of the oppressor should not stand in the way of the slave's freedom—that in depriving the slave of all rights, the slaveholder has forfeited all rights—that in killing a slaveholder to secure freedom, the slave is guilty of no crime, but should be regarded as the rightful executioner of Divine Justice, and a friend to the full liberties of mankind.

Resolved, That while we deeply oppose the necessity of the shedding of human blood, and the destroying of human life, we should rejoice in a successful slave insurrection which would teach slaveholders the wrong and danger involved in the act of slaveholding, and the numerous outrages which slavely necessarily inflicts upon the victims.

Resolved, That, since the traffickers in the bodies and souls of men have resolved upon the endless enslavement of their victims, and with diabolical meanness and wickedness have deprived them of all power to procure arms, with which to win their freedom in an open and honorable manner, the slaves are justifiable in the use of any or every secret process for destroying the life of the oppressor, by which they can reasonably hope to secure their liberty

Resolved, That the Slaveholder should be made to dream of death in his sleep, and to apprehend death in his dish and teapot; fire should meet him in his bed and poison should meet him at his table, and the silent Angel of Death should everywhere be invoked to affright him in the midst of his murderous slaveholding revelry.

Every week brings us disclosures from Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Louisiana, or Texas of new disclosures of insubordination and insurrectionary movements; and in every case, white persons are found to be at the head. Having been so bold, as to openly declare their intentions, it stands us, as true to ourselves to keep a stricter watch, not only on the slave population, but on the emissaries of the Abolitionists. Below we give a few extracts, detailing the proceedings in some of the insurrectionary localities. Judging from the sentiments expressed, the "white men," will not find a very pleasant handling. In fact, it is requiring more than the descendants of Adam are capable of rendering, to consult under the circumstances, any other law giver, than Judge Lynch.

From the Memphis News, of Nov. 29.

Negro Insurrectionary Movements.

A few weeks ago the people of this section were startled by what was supposed to be authentric rumors of insurrectionary plots. This was the case in various other portions of the South. Not long since a number of prominent citizens of New Madrid county, Missouri, called a meeting for the purpose of determining the best course to be adopted to suppress a supposed insurrection of the negroes in that and the adjoining counties. This move was put on foot after information had been received that the negroes of that county, together with those of Union county, Tennessee, had concocted, and were meditating a general insurrection, to take place about the 25th of December.

A few weeks ago a man named Hancock was arrested in Union county, Arkansas, on suspicion of being engaged in trying to excite the slaves to insurrection. He made some confession, and managed finally to escape, but was re-arrested, taken to El Dorado, tried and shot, not, however, by regular process. He was not found guilty on the trial, but subsequently he said he knew all about it; but would not tell.—This so exasperated the people, as we learn from the Claiborne (La.) Advocate, that they seized him, and being then convinced of his guilt, shot him in the woods. A man by the name of Martin was tried in El Dorado, on a similar charge, convicted and hanged. There was to be a general concentration of about three hundred negroes at a given point, led by Hancock and several others. The town of El Dorado was to be attacked—its inhabitants murdered, and money and provisions obtained by force. The excitement extended down into Louisiana, and several planters examined their negroes, but they discovered nothing to implicate any one.

From the Somerville, Tenn., Star of Nov. 29th.

Some weeks ago, during the insurrection excitement, we announced that twenty-negroes had been incarcerated by the Sheriff. Afterwards, upon trial of *habeas corpus* seventeen of them were taken out, whiped, and taken home, and the remaining six were detained for trial. On last Monday these were brought out and tried before a regular impannelled jury and three Justices, who ordered that five of them should be whipped four times in two weeks, thirty-nine lashes each time, and as a further punishment, that they should stand in the pillory four times—an hour each time. The sixth-one being an older man than the others, and for other considerations also, received but ten lashes.

From the Franklin (La) Journal of Nov. 27.

The negroes arraigned in the parish of St. Martin, supposed to have been connected with an insurrectionary plot in that parish, have all been acquitted except a free boy, who is now in jail. There were several white men, who it was supposed had acted in concert with them, for whom a warrant was issued, and the deputy sheriff of the parish came to this place on Saturday evening last, and accompanied by a posse, went in search of the fugitives, and below here nearly opposite Pattersonville, took three of them from a flatboat—on their way, we understand, to the terminus of the railroad. It is supposed that one of the parties arrested—whose name we do not remember—occupied a very conspicuous place in the movement of insurrection, having furnished the negroes with ammunition and arms. The free boy, and at least one of the white men, will suffer death for the part taken in the matter; and the Mr. Capdebosqu, who bears so unenviable a reputation in this section for his outrageous conduct while residing here, should be very summarily dealt with. He is of very dangerour character, and has no doubt done much to aggravate the present feeling among the colored population.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—Four negroes were hung at Dover Tenn., for being implicated in the conspiracy for rebellion among the slaves in that quarter.

A SOUTHERN HARBOR:—Several weeks since, we gave the dimensions of the Great Eastern, a colossal iron steamer, now building in England.—From examination, it appears that only two harbors on the whole Atlantic coast of the United States can afford sufficient water to give her entrance.—These are Portland, Maine, and Norfolk and Portshmouth, Virginia.

This mammoth vessel intends to visit the United States soon, and it is said that Portland is now making preparations for her accommodations when she arrives. From the extreme Northern location of this harbor, a great barrier will be found in the surrounding ice-bergs.

We are glad to see that this subject is attracting proper attention from some of the leading journals of Virginia, and if the Great Eastern pays a visit to Norfolk will aid in establishing the Southern line of steamers, now attracting so much attention in the commercial men of the South. On this subject we find the following in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

Every one must see at a glance the immense influence upon the commercial future of Virginia and the South which will follow the bare fact that this immense vessel can enter the harbor of Norfolk with perfect ease, whilst there is only one other harbor on the whole American continent which she can enter, and that so encompassed by icebergs and snows, as to make it a port of European commerce of no practical value.

The advantages of Norfolk over Portland are obvious. It has not only as deep water, and a roadstead which can accommodate the navies of the world, but is situated in the geographical centre of the confederacy, and is the natural commercial gateway to all the great marts of trade in the United States. It has a mild and delicious climate, it is the nearest shipping port to those great Southern staples on which the manufacturing and commercial prosperity of England as well as the United States depend; the ocean route from Norfolk to Great Britain is secure from the perils of icebergs. The visit of the Great Eastern to Norfolk would bring out all these facts and demonstrate them to the world. At present, nothing is known in England of the capacities of Norfolk or any Southern port. John Bull is not famous for the accuracy of his acquaintance with American towns and harbors. He has as yet been only able to condescend to the fact that New York is in America, but whether in the Northern or Southern States, whether the capital of Massachusetts, South Carolina, or the Federal Republic, he neither knows nor cares. Let us prove to John that there is such a harbor as Norfolk; to which the harbor of New York isn't a circumstance; let us fix the attention of his commercial men upon this greatest seaport, take it all in all, which America possesses.

EDITORS.—The N. H. Telegraph is of the opinion that an editor who cannot stop right in the midst of one of the finest trains of thought that he is putting on paper, to minute the dimensions of a huge pumpkin, or write an advertisement of a dog lost, or enter the name of a new subscriber, or take pay for an old one,—to receive a cowhiding for something he has not said,—and after all to resume 'the thread of his discourse,' and carry out the idea in its original force and beauty, is next to no editor at all.

SELF-RELIANCE:—One of our contributors sends us the following paragraph, so truthful and well expressed:

It is indeed obvious enough that almost all men have a flattering estimate of their own understanding, and that as long as this understanding has no harder task than to *form* opinions which *are not to be tried* in action, they have a most self-complacent assurance of being right. This assurance extends to the judgments which they form on the proceedings of others. But let them be brought into the necessity of adopting actual measures in an untried situation by any previous example or practice, they are reduced to depend on the bare resources of judment alone, and you will see, in many cases, this confidence of opinion vanish away. The mind seems all at once placed in a misty vacuity where it reaches round on all sides, but can find nothing to take hold of. Or if not lost in vacuity, it is overwhelmed in confusion; and feels as if its faculties were annihilated in the attempt to think of schemes and calculations among the possibilities, chances, and hazards which overspread a wide untrodden field; and this conscious imbecility becomes severe distress, when it is believed that consequences of serious or unknown good or evil, are depending on the decissions which are to be formed amid so much uncertainty. The thought painfully recurs at each step, I may by chance be right, but it is fully as probable I am wrong. * * * *

A man in this situation, feels he shall be very unfortunate if he cannot accomplish more than he can understand. Is not this frequently, when brought to the practical test, the state of a mind not disposed in general to undervalue its own judgment?—*Foster*.

The Mysterious Stranger--or the Golden Key.

We have forborne making any further mention of this story, than to give notice of its being in course of preparation: as some may not know the meaning of the term Union story and may think that it refers to *the* Union, we deem it necessary to say that it is a united effort, and not a story of the Union. The plan is a novel one, and is destined to create a great sensation. The story is to consist of so many chapters, each chapter is to be written by a different idividual, thus securing a variety of style, something very much needed now-a-days, when everything which emanates from an author partakes of sameness throughout. Although the story is by various authors, there is no disconnection of plots. Each author is free to write as suits him, being particular not to deviate from the straight line laid out in preceding chapters. We were in hopes to have been able to give the first chapters of this novel story in our first number, but owing to the irregularity of the mails in some places where the different authors reside it has been delayed. We will give it to our readers at the earliest possible period—so let's see who of our friends are going to send us large lists of new subscribers on the strength of the "*Mysterious Stranger*." As we have said before, everything promised in our Prospectus shall be more than fulfilled. We make no empty pledges in a spirit of braggadocio, but mean jest what we say, unmindful of cost.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE:—We have taken occasion once or twice previous to this, to mention the great revival in the Division of this place. It seems to continue with accelerated interest. In order to accommodate all who are anxiously awaiting admittance, we understand and extra meeting has been called for Friday night. The meeting is for the especial accomodation of those ladies who may wish to throw their presence and influence on the side of Temperance. And all such are most cordially welcomed by the Division. After the admission of the visitors, quite a number of initiations will take place. We hear it whispered in private circles, that on Monday night, the regular meeting, there is to be something little *extra*.

Burning of Jefferson College.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10.—Jefferson College was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The Library was also consumed, numbering ten thousand volumes.

FIRE AT NORFOLK.—Between two and three o'clock on Monday morning, a wooden building on Virginia street, in Norfolk, Va., occupied by Mrs. Stevenson, was discovered to be on fire, and was soon burnt to the ground, Mrs. S. barely having time to escape through a window. The wind was high, and the flames were communicated quickly to the Catholic Church next door; which, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts to save it, was also soon entirely destroyed. The church and organ were insured for $12,000. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

Beware of a silent dog and still water.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENIUS:—A young Kentuckian named Meredith Holland, was recently on a visit to Richmond Virginia, and created quite a sensation by his wonderful genius. He possesses the miraculous power of instantly solving any arithmetical problem that may be propounded to him. Ask him the most difficult question, and the solution is promptly given. The calculation costs him no effort, and he is unable to account for the wonderful facility with whith he arrives at the results. Verily, he is a "wonder of the age."

Tell him the day of the month and the year you were born and he instantly tells you the day of the week it was—the number of days, hours minutes and seconds you are old. He has not had forty days schooling and is unable to explain the mode in which he solves any of the questions put to him. He stated that as soon as he understood a question the answer seemed to be instantly presented to his mind. He cannot tell any more than this. He states that all names of persons must embrace the letters A, L, N, R, S, and that this came to him in a dream. He admits there will be occasionally an exception to this rule, but that it will not be oftener than we will find February to contain five Sundays. Meredith Holland was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, in September, 1833. His residence is now in Lafayette, Macon county, Tennessee, where he will be pleased to hear from any one desiring to correspond with him in relation to his strange and peculiar powers. He may be ranked with those prodigies who have heretofore astonished the world by their powers. Among these was Cap, the Alabama slave, who though without mind enongh to do the work of an ordinary slave, multiplied thousands in a moment—Zerah Colburn, and Safford of Vermont—James Gurry, of Harper's Ferry, who was born in Ireland, and others equally remarkable. Meredith Holland is entirely unassuming and readily and agreeably answers any questions put to him.

CALLED.—Rev. J. Doll has accepted a call to the Church at Yanceyville, N. C., and will enter immediately upon the duties of his new charge.

FACT AND FANCY.—Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn and potatoes; sstire is the aquafortis; wit is the spice and pepper; letters containing remittances are the dumplings. We "go in" for the ———.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, N C., on the 20th, by the Rev. A. W. Lineberry, Mr. GEORGE M. ALBRIGHT, of Alamance county, to Miss EMILY JANE, daughter of Peter Euliss, of Chatham county.

In Wake county, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. R. T. Heflin, Mr. WILLIAM H. TROLLINGER of Alamance, to Miss Isley B. Eatman, daughter of Mr. A. Eatman, of Wake.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Mr. FORBIS of Guilford couuty, N. C., to Miss NARCISSA JANE, daughter of Soloman Townsend.

On Wednesday 3d inst., by the Rev. L. K. Willie, Mr. R. L. HUNT, of Oxford, N. C., to Miss CAROLINA N. WHITE, of Granville county, N. C.

In the vicinity of Pekin, N. C., on the 9th instant, by the Rev. J. E. Chambers, Rev. Z. RUSH, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss TABITHA JANE, daughter of Dr. Joseph Ewing.

DIED,

In Guilford county, on the 4th inst., Rev. THOMAS JONES, aged 44 years. The deceased was a member of the M. E. Conference, and leaves two disconsolate children, who are now bereaved of both Father and Mother.

Miss R. R. Frost died in Mocksville on the 23d ult. She graduated with the first honor in Greensboro' F. College, and was a successful and very useful teacher. She was a member of the Methodist E. Church, and was devotedly pious. Her end was peace: she requested her friends not to grieve, and expressed strong confidence that she was going home to Heaven.

ANCIENT York Masons.

A regular meeting of Greensboro' Lodge, No. 76, will be held in their Hall, on the evening of St. John, the Evangelist's day, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Business of importance to be transacted.

JOHN F. HOWLETT, *W. Master.*

Dec. 17, 1856. (51::2w)

Direct Line to RICHMOND, Va.

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond via Danville, Va., only $7, being four dollars and thirty cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensboro'

NORTH,

The Proprietor of the stage line from Greensboro', N. C., to Danville, Va., would inform the public that he is now running a *Daily Line of* **4 Horse Coaches,** (Sundays excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads.

Leaves Greensboro' daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and arrives in Richmond next day in time to take the evening train going *NORTH*.

Persons wishing to visit Wentworth or Madison, by taking the Danville stage at Greensboro' on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, will reach either of those places the same night.

Dec. 19, 1856. J. HOLDERBY.

(2l::1y c w)

Commercial.

Consignees Per Rail Road.

GREENSBORO' STATION, December 17.

J B Balsley, J M Morehead, J F Shoup, D McKight, T J Patrick, L Bessent, F Shaw & Son, W N Wright, C E Shober, C S Moring, A P Eckle, J N Thompson, Gilmer & Hendrix, S W Westbrook, J F Pearce, Thos. Pentress, Mrs. Bumpass, T J Warren, J & F Garrett, T J Hawley, R. G Lindsay, C N McAdoo, Miss K C Staples.

GREENSBORO MARKET, DEC. 11.
[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	a 15	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	a 15	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16½	LARD,	a 12½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	a 57
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	37 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN,	75 a1.00	Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal,	75 a1.00	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	10 a 12½	PORK,	8 a
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.00 a
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	14 a 15
EGGS,	a 10	Loaf,	18½a
FEATHERS	35 a 40	Crushed,	18½a
FLOUR,	5.50 a6.00	Clarified,	16 a
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½a 15
WHEAT,	1.00 a1.12	WOOL,	25 a 30

WILMINGTON MARKET, DEC. 11.
[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	13½a	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	13 a	Yellow dip	2.55 a
" Shoulders,	a 11	Virgin,	a2.55
Hams,	15 a	Hard,	1.55 a
LARD, N.C.	a 15	TAR,	1.50 a
BUTTER,	20 a 23	ROSIN—	
BEESWAX,	23 a 24	No. 1,	2.87½a3.00
CANDLES—		" 2,	1.25 a
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	Common,	1.10 a
Sperm,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
CORN,	60 a 64	Turp'tine,	40 a
COFFEE—		POTATOES—	
Rio,	12½a	Bbls.,	a
Laguna,	13½a 14	RICE,	4½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	Sack,	1.10 a
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
Superfine,	7.25 a	Clarified,	11 a 11½
Extra,	7 75 a	P. R.,	9½a 10
Fine,	7.00 a	DRIED APPLES—	
Family,	7a.75	pr bus.	8 a
Scratched,	6.50 a6.75	Peeled peaches,	5 a
HAY—		Unpeeled,	2 a
N. C.,	90 a1.00	BRANDY—	
MOLASSES—		Peach,	70 a 75
Cuba,	44 a 45	Apple,	55 a 60
MACKEREL—		LIME,	1.25 a1.35
2 no.	6 a	COTTON,	11½a 11½
3 no.	6.50 a6.75	OATS,	38 a
PORK,	23 a 24	WHEAT—	
GUANO—		Red,	a245
Peruvian, 1 ton,	62 00 a	White,	a150
" 5 tons,	60.00 a	CHEESE,	12½a

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., DEC. 2.
[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	1.45 a
Hams,	13 a 15	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	13 a 13½	Fine,	7.25 a
Western Sides,	10 a	Superfine,	7.25 a
" Shoulders,	8 a 8½	Extra,	8.00 a
BEANS—		Family,	8.50 a
White,	1.50 a1.75	HAY—	
B. E. PEAS,	62 a1.00	Cargo,	80 a1.00
BUCKWHEAT—		OATS,	1.75 a1.80
Bag,	94 a	SALT—	
BUTTER—		Fine sack,	1.70 a
Goshen	20 a 25	Ground Alum,	1.12 a
Glade,	23 a 26	Blown,	1.60 a1.70
LARD—		SUGAR—	
No. 1 & 2,	14 a 15	Refined,	11½a 13
DRIED APPLES—		Crushed,	14 a 15
per bushel,		W. India,	10½a 11½
28 lbs.	1.40 a 145	SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in bunch,	7.00 a
70 bus 40 lbs,	4.50a5.00	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
BEESWAX,	a 24	WHISKEY,	26 a 28
COTTON,	10 a 10½	LIME—	
CORN—		Camden,	1.12 a1.25
White,	63 a 65	WHEAT—	
Mixed,	62 a	Red,	1.40 a
Yellow,	63 a 65	White,	1.50 a
COFFEE—		STAVES—	
Rio,	11½a 12½	R. O. Hhd,	
Laguira,	13 a		31.00 a 33.00
CANDLES—		H. O. Hhd,	
Adamantine	25 a 28		43.00 a
SOAP—		" " Heading,	
Brown,	4½a 8		55.00 a
Yellow,	4½a 8	PORK—	
GUANO—		p. m mess,	
Peruvian, sales,			21.00 a22.00
per ton,	58.00 a	MOLASSES—	
EGGS,	20 a		50 a 56
SHINGLES—			
	4.00 a4.50		

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, DEC. 13.

BACON,	13 a 13½	LARD,	16 a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Hhds	45. a 47.
Fay. fact'ry,	a 20	N. Orleans,	a
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	6 a
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool, sack,	1 50 a
Rio,	11½a 13½	Alum, bushel,	75 a
Laguira,	15 a	FLAXSEED	1 25a
St. Domingo,		CLOVER SEED,	
COTTON—		₰ lb,	12½a 15.
Strictly prime,	11½a	COTTON YARNS—	
Prime,	11½a	No. 5 to 10,	00 a 19
FEATHERS,	40 a	BRANDY—	
FLOUR—		Peach,	90 a1 00
Family,	7 00 a	Apple,	65 a 75
Superfine,	6.50 a	N. C. WHISKEY,	60 a 65
Fine,	6 00 a	SUGAR—	
Scratched	5.50 a	Loaf,	15 a
CORN,	85 a 90	Crushed,	14½a 15
WHEAT,	1 10 a1 20	St. Croix,	12½a 13
OATS,	40 a	Porto Rico,	11½a 12
PEAS,	75 a	N. Orleans,	10½a 11
RYE,	80 a	TALLOW,	10 a
HIDES—		TOBACCO—	
Dry,	11 a 12½	Leaf,	a
Green,	8½a 4½	Manufact'd	15 a 40
		WOOL,	16 a 17½

SELLING OFF

AT COST!

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

HAVING determined to sell out my heavy stock of Clothing, I will dispose of such as Over Coats, and other heavy Articles, AT COST, and the remaining Goods at prices much below the market rates. Those in need of Ready-Made Clothing will find it to their interest by calling on me soon, as I intend to sell at reduced prices for CASH.

S. ARCHER

East Market St., opposite the Farmers' Bank.

Greensboro, Dec 18, 1856.

☞ Patriot copy.

J. N. WOOD,

AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Cotsdesborough, N. C.,

WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

HOPE.---A FRAGMENT.

BY LUTHER G. RIGGS.

How truly said that Hope to the heart
Is as the sunshine to the flower;
To the spirit it comes to impart
Its sweetest and freshest power.

Hope is that spot of verdure green,
Where virtue's loveliest handmaids come,
To deck with simple charms the scene,
And bless the holy haunts of home.

Hope ever comes on a gentle wing
To visit our cold and cloudy clime,
Or stoops, her radiant lines to fling
Upon the stormy shores of time.

Hope is the first and best
Of dreams to mortals given;
Our hearts it hath often dressed
With radiant smiles of heaven.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., 1856.

FOR THE TIMES.

TO MISS SALLIE.

Sad memories o'er me often move,
In musing o'er the days of old,
Those pleasant walks in shady groves,
Where themes of love we fondly told.

When by the river's rippling tide,
In meadows bright with sweetest flowers,
O, thy soft voice it did me chide,
When shaded by a rosy bower.

But now the flowers are all dead,
All blasted by the chilling frost,
The rose gave way to autumn's tread
And summer's beauties are all lost.

Though winter's wind may chill the air
And flowers may fade and pass away,
Let all the earth mock sad despair
And nature's grandeur all decay.

Yet in this throbbing, aching breast,
Thine image fair shall ever dwell,
And in my memory ever rest,
That angel voice I love so well.

Though sun bright hours have fled and gone,
And summer days have passed away,
Reflection yet has found no grave,
Their incense ever with me stay.

O, shall we ever meet again,
And I, thy glorious smiles to share,
Or shall I ever grasp in mine,
That lily hand so soft and fair,

May heaven grant that we may meet,
That love's bright pleasures yet may flow,
That I may hear that voice so sweet,
And watch thy cheek with beauty glow.

But if I never see thee more,
This side the river's chilling wave,
O, may we meet on that bright shore,
When free'd from sorrow and the grave.

SAM.

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

"I embrace the opportuhity," as the fellow said when he kissed the girl in the dark. "We are liable to deception," as he exclaimed, when he discovered it to be an old, ugly nigger.

Talking of barking, a couple of gentlemen, the other day, at a public table, got into a vehement dispute upon a subject that they were both quite ignorant of. A large male cow-dog that had been quietly sleeping on the hearth, became aroused by their violence, and began barking furiously. An old gentleman who had been quietly sipping his beverage during the dispute, gave the dog a kick, and exclaimed, "Hold your tongue, you brute, you *know no more about it than they do.*" The laugh of the table was immediately turned upon the disputants.

A wag was one day speaking of two of his acquaintances who had gone to live in the "Necks," where new comers were usually attacked the first season, with the ague, and said he,

Neither of these two men will be afflicted."

"Why not? inquired a bystander.

"Because," was the reply, "one of them is too lazy to shake, and the other wont shake unless he gets pay for it."

A man carrying a cradle was stopped by an old woman and thus accosted: "So, sir, you have got some of the fruits of matrimony." "Softly, old lady," said he, "you mistake, this is merely the fruit basket."

A worthy miller wishing for a portrait of himself, applied to a painter to have it accomplished.

"But," said he, "as I am a very industrious man, I want to be painted as looking out of the window of my mill; but when any one looks at me, I wish to pop my head in, so as not to be thought lazy, or as spending too much time at the window."

"Very well," said the painter, "it shall be done so."

He painted the mill, and the mill window. The miller looked at it and inquired, "Where is myself looking out?"

"O," said the painter, "whenever one looks at the mill, you know you pop in your head, to preserve your credit for industry."

"That's right," said the miller, "I'm content, that's right, that will do!"

A MODEL TAVERN.—A gentleman who has just returned from Arkansas informs us that he heard the following conversation at a tavern:—

"Halloa boy!"

"Halloa yourself!"

"Can I get breakfast here?"

"I reckon you can't."

"Why not?"

"Massa's away, Missus drunk, the baby's got the cholic, and I dont care a darn for nobody."

A woman pressed a petition for a divorce in one of the courts in Indianna, recently, and grumbled because she did not receive it at once. The attorney told her it could not possibly be granted before Sept. "Oh!" she exclaimed," that won't do, I've promised to marry another feller in July." But the attorney couldn't help her.

GOOD.—"Father, what does a printer live on?"

"Why, child?"

"Because you said you hadn't paid him for three years, and still take the paper."

"Wife spank that child."

Promise little, that you may perform much; but if you want to perform little you can promise as much as you like.

The Farmer.

From Westbrook & Co.'s Catalogue of Fruit Trees, &c.

Remarks on the Management of Fruit Trees.

Immediately upon the reception of the trees from the Nursery, have the bundles of trees carefully opened and dig a trench deep enough to receive the roots below the surface, then lay in the roots in a slanting position and fill in some well pulverized mould on and among the roots of the trees, and water both roots and mould until both is very moist and cover all up until preparation is made for planting. After the land has been thoroughly subsoiled, then lay off the orchard and dig the holes at least five feet in diameter and about twenty inches deep, throw the topsoil one way and the subsoil another, so that the topsoil can be used when the hole is filled again. Deposits of vegetable matter from the bottom of ravines where there have been obstructions or from under old fences that have stood twenty or thirty years is an excellent fertilizer for young trees. Manure unless well rotted, is not good to use among the roots, and even then it should be used sparingly. The better way is to use manure as a top dressing. Before planting trim off all the mutilated parts of the roots, and trim off the tops in a corresponding ratio with the amount trimmed from the roots, leaving the leading shoot untouched. If the branches are trimmed in a greater proportion than the roots it will cause a plethoric habit in the tree, which often causes the stock to turn black and die. Decapitation has this effect upon the pear tree more than any other. Before the trees are set in the holes, shovel in the soil forming a mound in the centre of the hole so high that the tree, when set on the centre of it, will be about as deep in the ground as when it stood in the nursery, so that when the filling settles, the tree will be from one to two inches deeper than when it stood in the nursery, then spread out the roots in every direction, so as to brace the tree when it has grown large. Carefully press the pulverized soil in the interstices among the roots with care so as not to leave any cavities. If the soil is dry, it is better after the roots have been covered to pour in a quantity of water on and about the roots, and then shovel in the balance of the filling and level off around the tree and pack slightly with the foot. After planting if the tree be large, drive in a strong stake about a foot from the root of the tree in a leaning position, so that the stake will cross the stem of the tree some three feet from the ground, and fasten the tree to it by a band of damp straw, passing it several times between and around the tree and stake.

Orchardists entertain various opinions about the distance that fruit trees should be planted apart and of course my views will conflict with some of them. Experience has taught me that apple trees require distance in accordance with the kind of soil they are to be planted in. For poor soils 25 to 30 feet, for fertile from 30 to 35 and even 40 feet. Dwarf pear trees raised on quince may be planted 15 feet asunder, those raised on pear stocks should be planted from 25 to 30 feet apart. Peach and Apricot 20, Duke cherries 20, Plums 18, Heart cherries 35. All young trees need thorough culture. Make it convenient for the first four years to plant some crop that requires nice tillage, viz: Tobacco, Cotton, Melons or Cabbages, Rutabaga Turnips or Corn will do very well the fourth year, if not convenient to plant any of the foregoing crops. Small grain should never be planted in an orchard. After the trees come into bearing, it is inadvisable to plant any crop among them and particularly when they have to support a crop of fruit.

"Miss Brown, I have been to learn how to tell fortunes," said a young fellow to a bright brunette. "Just give me your hand, if you please."

"La! Mr. White, how sudden you are! Well, go ask pa."

A man in Brownsville recently ate a yard of sausage on a wager of five dollars. After performing the feat, he pocketed the money, eat three or four dozen of oysters, then offered to bet ten dollars that he could eat another yard.

METRE.—"First class in sacred music, stand up. How many kinds of metre are there?"

"Three sir—long metre, short metre, and *meet her* by moonlight alone!"

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by
RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF BEEBE'S fine No. 1 MOLE-SKIN HATS, also a lot of BLACK, BROWN, TAN and all colors of soft FUR HATS which will be sold at low figures.
GILMER & HENDRIX.
Oct. 22nd 1856. [43:tf:

A. PERRY SPERRY,
(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)
WITH
BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,
IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

2 Tierce Rice,
3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGURA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N.C. HERRINGS
just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

A New Book.
The Old North State in 1776; SECOND SERIES, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by
Aug., 1856 E W. OGBURN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!
JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,
SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Perscription carefully put up at all hours by
W. C. PORTER

Old Bonnets Made New!
MRS. LUCRETIA SALLEE, having settled in Greensboro', where she expects to carry on Bleaching, Cutting, and Shaping Bonnets, flatters herself from her long experience in the business, that she can give satisfaction to all who may give her a call. She can make the most ill-shaped Bonnet look as bright as if new.
All work sent from a distance shall be promptly attended to. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction.
Call in the corner house in the rear of Messrs. J. & F. GARRETT'S STORE. (44:tf)

A GRAND MARYLAND LOTTERY FOR December, 1856, on the Havana Plan, Capital Prize $10,000! Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland. *EXTRA CLASS 7*, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856. R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.
Prizes amounting to $132,600! *Will be distributed according to the following Splendid Scheme:* 30,000 Numbers!—1,110 Prizes! *Prizes payable in full without deduction.*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$40,000
1	"	14,940
1	"	10,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	3,000
2	prizes of	2,000
3	"	1,500
3	"	1,000
187	"	200

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4	of $150	approx. to	$40,000
4	of....100	"	14,940
4	of.... 90	"	10,000
4	of.... 80	"	5,000
4	of.... 80	"	3,000
8	of.... 60	"	2,000
12	of..... 40	"	1,500
12	of..... 30	"	1,000
748	of..... 40	"	200

1,000 prizes,.....$132,600
Whole Tickets $20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.00

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY OF MARYLAND. Class T, to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Dec. 27th, 1856.
Scheme.

1	prize of	$65,000
1	"	35,000
1	"	16,820
4	"	10,000
20	prizes of	5,000
10	"	2,000
10	"	1,750
173	"	700
66	"	300
66	"	200
66	"	100
4,158	"	40
25,740	"	20

30,416 prizes amounting to $1,141,140
Wholes $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Eighths $2.50.
All orders for tickets or packages in any of the Maryland Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, and the drawing mailed to all purchasers immediately after it is over.
Address T. H. HUBBARD & CO.
No. 39 Fayette st., or Box, No. 40,
(41::1y) Baltimore, Maryland.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.
I'LL TELL YOU WHAT'S GOOD TO-DAY!
GO to S. ARCHER'S, on East Market Street opposite the Farmers Bank, and you will find the cheapest and lagest *STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING*, Boots, Hats, fine white and fancy Shirts, merino, woollen and cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Comforts, Cravats, Stocks, Socks, Suspenders, Byron and Bishop Collars, and everything else ever kept in a Gentleman's furnishing STORE.
Gold, Silver and plated Watches, fob and vest Chains, Fingerrings, Breastpins, Earrings, Porte Monnaices, Revolvers, Pistols, and other things too numerous to mention.
ALL GOODS ARE WARRANTED.
These Goods were all bought for **cash**, at a figure which I am satisfied will enable me to sell them very cheap for **cash**. Give me a CALL before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the past patronage, I hope by strict attention to merit a continuance.
S. ARCHER.
A few of those warm Overshoes for Ladies and Gentlemen on hand and for sale cheap by
Sept. 25 S. A.

EMPLOYMENT.
AGENTS (either traveling or local) for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, are requested to send, *WITHOUT DELAY*, their address to the undersigned, and they will be furnished with a business which will yield them from 100 to 200 per cent, profit. They will plesse state what Newspapers or Periodicals they have canvassed for. Persons who have not hitherto acted as Agents, but who would like to engage as such, will also please send their names, Post-office address, County and State, written plainly.
WRIGHT, MASON & CO.,
(38::3m) *New York.*

SOUTHERN LOTTERY! on the Havana Plan!! Prizes Guarantied! $102,000!! Only 15,000 numbers!!! Prizes payable *without deduction!*

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY!
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.
Class T,
To be drawn DECEMBER 15, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and W. C. Anderson, Esq.
☞ *Remember this Lottery has only Fifteen Thousand Numbers—less than any Lottery in the World! therefore it is the best for investment. Examine the Scheme!*

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$15,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	2,000
4	Prizes of $1,000 are	4,000
5	" 500 are	2,500
80	" 100 are	8,000
1,500	" 40 are	60,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

20	Approx. of $100 are	$2,000
50	" 50 are	2,500
50	" 20 are	1,000

1,712 Prizes amounting to.....$102,000
Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.
The 1,500 Prizes of $40 are determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the Capital Prize of $15,000. The Capital Prize will, of course, end with one of the figures—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. Those Whole Tickets ending with the same figure as the last in the Capital will be entitled to $40. Halves and Quarters in proportion.
☞ Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential.—Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par. ☞ Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.
Address, JAMES F. WINTER,
(27::1y) *Manager*, Macon, Ga.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.
CUMMING & STYRON,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N.C.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.
J. W. HOWLETT & SON,
DENTISTS,
Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.
They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.
The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.
They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.
January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

FURS WANTED.
100,000 SKINS wanted, consisting of Fox, Coon, Opossum, Wild Cat, Tame Cat, Muskrat, Mink, Rabbit, &c., &c., for which we will pay the highest market price in *GOODS*.
N. E. Corner Market & Davie streets.
RANKIN & McLEAN.
October 30, 1856 (44::tf)

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

JAMES M. HUGHES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
HAVING moved into his new shop, one door below the Book Store, **West Market,** *Greensboro', N. C.*, would respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS which gentlemen are invited to examine for themselves.
All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, one door below the Book Store.
Aug. 1856 4::ly

Cabinet Furniture
AND
COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
MANUFACTURED BY
JOS. SEARS.
THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.
Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

LAMPS.
A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

HARVEST.
July, 1856.
Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.
Also,
Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob Crushers.
Leavelt's improved Young America.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added. JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

JUST received a lot NAILS for 6¼ per lb. RANKIN & McLEAN.
Oct. 30, 1856

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.
Ambrotypes.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.
ALSO,
DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms. APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.
12::1y A. STARRETT.

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC
OCTAGON BURIAL CASES
Can always be found at the
CABINET WARE-HOUSE
OF
PETER THURSTON,
West Market, Greensboro.
THESE CASES are extensively used, and possess valuable advantages over all other Coffins, for transportation, depositing in vaults, or for ordinary interments. They are made of the most imperishable materials, also enamelled inside and out to prevent rust or corrosion; and when properly cemented, we have the gratifying reflection that the bodies of our deceased loved ones enclosed in them are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may, without offensive odor, be kept, obviating the necessity of hasty burials, or if desired, transported to a distant land.—The remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and many other distinguished persons, are entombed in receptacles of this kind. The Octagon Case is a new style of Metallic Cases of beautiful form, finished in perfect resemblance of highly polished Rosewood, and free from objections expressed by some concerning the shape and appearance of the former styles. 37-tf

FALL DISTRIBUTION
C. Schools, 1856.

Dis.	Amt.	Dis.	Amt.	Dis.	Amt
No. 1	$55.46	no. 26	$78.94	no. 51	$34.78
2	67.68	27	66.74	52	89.30
3	91.18	28	96.82	53	94.00
4	71.44	29	75.20	54	87.42
5	76.14	30	117.50	55	104.34
6	93.06	31	68.62	56	96.82
7	78.96	32	84.60	57	109.04
8	78.96	33	148.52	58	65.80
9	82.72	34	117.44	59	97.76
10	72.38	35	54.52	60	68.62
11	65.80	36	120.32	61	68.68
12	65.80	37	101.52	62	70.50
13	53.58	38	161.68	63	48.88
14	38.54	39	30.08	64	60.16
15	58.28	40	49.82	65	87.42
16	90.24	41	66.74	66	58.28
17	49.82	42	110.92	67	49.82
18	70.50	43	85.54	68	75.20
19	73.32	44	52.64	69	31.02
20	25.38	45	78.96	70	42.30
21	70.50	46	80.84	71	107.16
22	87.42	47	62.04	72	49.82
23	109.98	48	76.14	73	65.80
24	105.28	49	45.12	74	74.26
25	60.16	50	142.88	75	67.68
(47::4t)				76	29.14

E. W. OGBURN, Chairman.

HELP
Young America!!
ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.
Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

KEITH & FLANNER,
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25::tf)

N. G. FREEMAN,
WITH
ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY
SILK GOODS,
No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.
R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

1 Doz. WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.
1 " FOOTE'S Sketches of North Carolina.
Just received and for sale by
July, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

New Books.
Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's, Nickabocker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

CHEESE.—25 boxes, a prime article, low for cash at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.
Wilmington, Nov. 8.

New Books.
Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Campbell, &c.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN
Methodism by Dr. Deems.
3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May 12, 1856

Cabinet Furniture,
MADE AND SOLD BY
PETER THURSTON,
WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.
WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.
All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.
Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

NEW BOOKS.
Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.
May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

TO THE LADIES.
MRS. PICKARD, having engaged in the Millinery and Mantua-making business, is receiving a full assortment of
Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Trimmings, &c.,
with which she is now ready to serve the public, and will be pleased to wait on all who may favor her with a call. She flatters herself, that she can and will give satisfaction to all.
Orders from a distance will be promptly and strictly attended to.
Room **No. 1,** in the second story of J. & F. Garrett's Store, on West Market street.
Dec. 6, 1856. (50::1y)

NOTICE is hereby given that APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly now in session to extend the Charter of New Garden Boarding School in the County of Guilford. (50::4t)
Dec. 8th, 1856.

GRAND COMBINATION.
FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $8 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

THE REVISED CODE.
50 COPIES received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May, 1856

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.
ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.
JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina for a specail act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, within three miles of New Garden Boarding School in Guilford County.
JOSEPH NEWLIN, *Clk.*
11th Mo. 5th 1856. [46.

BOARD AT NORMAL COLLEGE.
AT a meeting of the citizens, the following was established as the price of Board for the next three terms:—Board including every thing necessary, except washing and fuel, paid in advance, $6.50 per month.
Paid at the end of the Term, 7.00 "
Washing, 75 "
This will reduce the necessery expenses to about $105 per annum, for the highest rates.
Next term commences September 17.
B. CRAVEN.
Sept. 2, 1856. 31-tf

SOMETHING NEW!
A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!
MRS. L. BENCINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of
FAMILY GROCERIES,
which will be sold cheap for cash.
☞ Country produce taken in exchange at Market price. Sept. 22

Fall and Winter Goods.
R. G. Lindsay,
North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,
WOULD invite the attention of his customers and the community generally to his well selected and carefully purchased stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of almost every variety of articles suitable for the season.
Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds and Jeans, N. C. Kerseys, twilled and plain Northern Linsey, &c. Ladies' Dress Goods—in variety—Merinoes, Figured and Plain De Laines, all Wool Plaids, &c. &c., Cloaks, Shawls and Scarfs, Ginghams and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro ditto.
A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks.
Coffee, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Carpetings, Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.
Rock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Kerseys—Bolting Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones.
Oct. 10, 1856.

JUST Rec'd per Schrs. D. C. Hulse and W. H. Smith:
75 Boxes Cheese,
10 Bbls. Crushed Sugar,
20 Boxes Sugar and Soda Crackers,
10 Bbls. " " "
10 Cases Prepared Potash,
25 Boxes Starch,
4 Bbls. W. B. Lamp Oil,
5 " Lard,
10 " Buckwheat Meal,
4 Half bbls. " "
4 ¼ " " "
10 Boxes " "
50 Bags " " For sale cheap by
Wilmington, Nov. 24. G. H. KELLEY & Bro.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!
[*Authorized by the State of Georgia.*]
Southern Military Academy
LOTTERY!
CLASS M,
TO be drawn in the City of Mobile, Alabama, in public, on SATURDAY, January 10, 1857, on the Plan of Single Numbers. John Hurtel and W. W. McGuire, Esqs., Commissioners. 30,000 Tickets—3,387 Prizes! Nearly one Prize to every ten Tickets!
NOVEL SCHEME!

1	Prize of	$15,000	is $15,000
1	"	10,000	is 10,000
1	"	10,000	is 10,000
1	"	10,000	is 10,000
1	"	10,000	is 10,000
1	"	5,000	is 5,000
1	"	1,000	is 1,000
10	Prizes of	200	are 2,000
90	"	100	are 9,000
100	"	70	are 7,000
100	"	50	are 5,000
3,000	"	40	are 120,000

3,307 Prizes amounting to $204,000
Whole Tickets, $10—*Halves,* 5—*Quarters,* 2½
The first 307 Prizes are decided in the usual manner.
The 3,000 Prizes of $40 will be determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the $15,000 Prize. For example, if the Number drawing the 15,000 Prize ends with No 1, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to 40. If the Number ends with No. 2, then all the Tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to 40, and so on to 0.
Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:
CERTIFICATE
of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets,..... $80
" 10 Half " 30
" 10 Quarter " 15
Address Orders for Tickets or Certificates either to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.,*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
Box 200, Mobile, Ala.

Fort Gaines Academy Lottery,
CLASS 23,
To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public on TUESDAY, January 20, 1857, on the Plan of single numbers. 30,000 Tickets—3,307 Prizes. Nearly one prize to every nine Tickets!
Brilliant Scheme.

1	Prize of	$20,000	is $20,000
1	"	10,000	is 10,000
1	"	10,000	is 10,000
1	"	10,000	is 10,000
1	"	5,000	is 5,000
1	"	5,000	is 5,000
1	"	1,000	is 1,000
10	Prizes of	200	are 2,000
90	"	100	are 9,000
100	"	70	are 7,000
100	"	50	are 5,000
3,000	"	40	are 120,000

3,307 Prizes amounting to $204,000
Whole Tickets $10—*Halves,* 5—*Quarters* 2½.
The first 307 Prizes are decided in the usual manner.
The 3,000 prizes of $40 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $20,000 prize. For example, if the number drawing the $20,000 prize ends with number 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $40. If the number ends with no. 2, then all the tickets where the no. ends in 2 will be entitled to $40, and so on to 0.
Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates is the risk:
Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets, $60
" " 10 Half " 30
" " 10 Quarter " 15
Address orders for Tickets or Certificates either to
S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*
Box 200, Mobile, Ala.
(31::1y)

FORT GAINS ACADEMY LOTTERY,
Class 22. To be drawn in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in public on Saturday, December 20, 1856, on the plan of Single Numbers. 36,000 Tickets—3,200 Prizes. More than one prize to every ten tickets!
Magnificent Scheme.

1	Prize of		$40,000
1	"		12,000
1	"		5,000
1	"		2,000
1	"		1,000
1	"		1,000
10	prizes of		200
100	"		100
100	"		70

Approximation Prizes.

4	prizes of $150	to $40,000	are $600
4	" 125	to 12,000	are 500
4	" 100	to 5,000	are 400
4	" 75	to 2,000	are 300
8	" 50	to 1,000	are 400
40	" 45	to 200	are 1,800
3,000	" 40	are	120,000
3,280	prizes amounting to		204,000

Whole tickets, $10; Halves $5; Quarters $2½.
3,000 Prizes of 40 dollars will be determined by the last figure on the number drawing the prize of 40,000 dollars. For example, if the number drawing the prize of 40,000 dollars ends with 1, then all the tickets where the number ends in 1 will be entitled to 40 dollars, and so on to 0.
Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:
10 Whole tickets, 60 dollars.
10 Half " 30
10 Quarter " 15
Address orders for Tickets or Certificates to
S. SWAN & CO., Atlanta, Ga.
or S. SWAN, Montgomery, Ala.

PLAN OF SWAN & CO.'s LOTTERIES.
30,000 Numbers corresponding with those on the Tickets are placed in one Wheel. The Prizes are placed in another Wheel. A Number is drawn from the Number Wheel, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other Wheel. The Prize drawn is placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.
IN ORDERING TICKETS,
Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.
The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.
☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.
☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.
☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes